

ESCAPE OF THE GUNBOAT ARKANSAS.

She is Attacked by Three of Our Gunboats.

FIERCE CONTEST WITH THE CARONDELET.

ATTEMPT TO BOARD THE MONSTER

LIST OF OUR KILLED AND WOUNDED

Cairo, Monday, July 21, 1862.

The dispatch boat, which arrived at Memphis on Saturday, brings the following:

The reported escape of the Rebel gunboat Arkansas is correct. The affair took place on the morning of July 13. That morning, in consequence of reports brought by refugees that the Arkansas was about to run the Union fleet, the gunboats Carondelet and Tyler, and ram Lancaster, started up the Yazoo to reconnoiter. When eight miles from the mouth, they came suddenly upon the Arkansas, lying under the bank.

As our boats rounded the bend, she opened upon them with 68-pounders. Our gunboats returned the fire, and for a short time a fierce engagement ensued. Finding that the channel of the river prevented successful maneuvering, they gradually dropped down toward the mouth. The Arkansas followed closely. Just as the latter was passing over the bar the Carondelet closed with her, intending to board. She succeeded in throwing a grapple aboard and getting on a plank, when the Arkansas opened her steam-pipe, throwing hot water across the plank. The Carondelet replied in the same manner. While thus engaged, both vessels grounded, and the shock separated them.

The Arkansas succeeded in getting off, and the Carondelet remained fast for nearly an hour. The Arkansas immediately passed down the river, the Tyler preceding her, and maintaining a running fight with her greatly superior adversary. None of our gunboats with the fleet had steam up, and the entire fleet was so scattered that few could fire at the Arkansas as she passed without danger of hitting our own boats. As she approached, such boats as could safely do so opened upon her, but her plating resisted most of the shots. A solid shot from Parrott's gunboat No. 6 struck her larboard bow, passing through and under her plating, nipping it off for a considerable distance. What further damage was done is not ascertained. The injuries to our fleet are light. The Benton received a shot near the edge of the after-part of the larboard side, killing one man. The Tyler, which engaged the Arkansas nearly an hour and a half, had seven killed and nine wounded. Among the latter were the pilots, Messrs. Sebastian and Huer, and Engineer Davis.

The ram Lancaster received a shot under her boilers, causing an escape of hot water, scalding six men, three of them fatally.

The entire Union loss is twelve killed and fifteen wounded, five or six of whom will die. The Rebel loss is not known, but believed to be considerable as the hot water scalded the Carondelet, at the time they attempted to board, were thrown directly into her.

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

ANOTHER RAID UNDER GEN. STUART.

Memphis, Tenn., Thursday, July 17, 1862.

The Grenada Appeal of the 15th has a Mobile dispatch of the same date which says that a special dispatch to The Advertiser states that the Richmond Enquirer says it is no longer doubtful that our line have been brought closer to Richmond, but a large force has been left immediately in front of the enemy as obstructions. Gen. Stuart last Monday, with a few pieces of artillery, again made a circuit of McClellan's position, reaching the James River below him, and opened fire on a large fleet of transports, sinking one, and crippling several.

BLOCKADE OF THE OHIO RIVER.

STEAMERS FIRED UPON BY THE REBELS.

Louisville, Ky., Monday, July 21, 1862.

The steamer Commercial, Capt. Archer, from Memphis, arrived here yesterday.

Capt. Archer reports that the steamers Courier and Eugene, with troops on board, were fired into on entering Green River by musket-armed Rebel cavalry. It was not known that either boat had lost any men.

On arriving at McAllister's Landing, two miles below Newburg, Indiana, the Commercial was fired into by some guerrillas, one ball passing through the gangway and doing some damage.

The steamer Belle, bound from Memphis to St. Louis, was fired into by a gang of Rebels at Randolph, Mo. What injury was done to her is not known.

THE APPREHENSIONS REGARDING THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

CINCINNATI, Mo., Monday, July 21, 1862.

Recent news from Winchester created, for a time, among easily-alarmed people at Martinsburg and Cumberland, some vague apprehensions for the safety of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and fears to that effect have been thrown out by passing correspondents; but they are now found to be quite groundless. The business of the road proceeds without anxiety or interruption.

Immense trains of live stock are passing this point day and night. Everything indicates the most vigorous military operations. Western shippers exhibit a lively confidence, and there is no intelligence from the valley yesterday or to-day to disturb the feeling of security which prevails along the whole line.

Gen. Kelley's arrangements are perfect, and officers of the army and of the road know of nothing to be anxious about.

SPINOLA'S BRIGADE.

ALBANY, Monday, July 21, 1862.

The Governor, on the nomination of Gen. Spinola, has appointed Col. Jordan Colonel of the 1st Brooklyn Regiment Empire Brigade. The Governor has signified his desire to afford Gen. Spinola every facility to promote the speedy organization of his brigade.

THE PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENTS.

HARRISBURG, Monday, July 21, 1862.

The Governor issues a stirring proclamation, calling for volunteers for twenty-one regiments, and to fill the ranks of regiments now in the field, the former for nine months, and the latter for twelve months.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. HALLECK.

St. Louis, July 20, 1862.

Gen. Halleck left here this evening, by the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, for Washington. He was accompanied by Gen. Cullum, Chief of Staff, Col. Kelton, Adjutant-General, and Lieut. Throckmorton.

CINCINNATI, Monday, July 21, 1862.

Gen. Halleck and staff left here this morning, eastward bound.

PATRIOTIC ACTION OF SARATOGA COUNTY.

SARATOGA, Monday, July 21, 1862.

The Supervisors of Saratoga County to-day voted to pay the volunteers \$4 a month for one year, enlisted under the last call.

New-York Tribune.

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NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 22, 1862.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM GEN. POPE'S COMMAND

BRILLIANT CAVALRY EXPLOIT.

Our Troops Go Within Forty Miles of Richmond.

VALUABLE REBEL STORES BURNED.

CONSTERNATION OF THE CONFEDERATES.

BURNING OF THE RAPIDAN BRIDGE.

Skirmishing between Sigel and the Rebels

IMPORTANT ENTERPRISE ON FOOT.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WARRENTON, Monday, July 21, 1862.

We have conversed with an officer who took part in the brilliant movement upon the Virginia Central Railroad at Beaver Dam, of which Gen. Pope gives the official report. It was executed by Col. Mansfield Davies, of the Harris Light Cavalry, with 370 men of his command. They left Fredericksburg at 7 o'clock on Saturday evening, marched 40 miles in the course of the night, and at 8 o'clock were at the Beaver Dam station, which is 40 miles from Richmond on the Virginia Central. To do this, they were obliged to go 15 miles within the enemy's lines, and 22 miles beyond his scouts, who are within 18 miles of Fredericksburg.

In order to secure their retreat, two squadrons were detached to guard the bridge over the North Anna River, several miles from the railroad, and other squadrons were detailed to guard and watch the several roads. Only about 140 men under Col. Davies reached the railroad station, where they were entirely unexpected. They captured Capt. J. L. Mosely of Virginia, an aid of Gen. Stewart's, who was waiting for the cars. He had upon his person a letter from Gen. Johnston recommending that officer to that effect, and recommending that officer to study Napoleon's maxims. From its contents it appeared that Gen. Stewart was at Alice's Station, nine miles from Richmond, and that Gen. Stonewall Jackson was between Charlottesville and Staunton.

Capt. Mosely was bearer of dispatches from Gen. Stuart to Gen. Jackson. Col. Davies destroyed the railroad and telegraph lines for four or five miles, and the station containing ammunition, flour and other valuable property, the water tanks and a large quantity of cordwood in the course of the hour which remained before the train from Richmond, which Captain Mosely had expected to take, and which had on board a brigade of troops going to re-enforce Jackson, was due.

It is a mistake to suppose, as a Washington paper states, that any railroad bridge was destroyed, as there is none at Beaver Dam. The only bridge in the vicinity is a turnpike one across the North Anna River, which was guarded as stated, and left uninjured.

The railroad was rendered useless by the falling, at frequent intervals, of trees across the track, and by tearing up some of the rails. It is believed that it will take at least 36 hours to repair damages.

The information with reference to the movements of the enemy derived from papers which fell into the hands of our forces, and from residents in the vicinity, was extremely important.

The white residents on the road were thrown into a state of great consternation, not having been accustomed to offensive operations by the National troops. The blacks manifested no apprehension, however, and in a number of cases the Virginia women waved their handkerchiefs, supposing the cavalry to be a Rebel troop.

The private, who was seriously wounded by two bullets in his head, came from Troy. He had struggled from the ranks with two others, and stopped to eat his dinner, when he was suddenly attacked by five Rebel scouts. He was left at Spotsylvania Court House, the surgeon considering it unsafe to carry him forward.

The retreat was executed in the daytime, yesterday, with as much skill as the advance. A battalion of cavalry and a regiment of infantry pursued for a long distance, but gave up the chase. There were 16,000 armed Rebels at Louisa Court-House to the left, and a considerable force at Bowling Green to the right. After riding 80 miles in 30 hours, the command returned in excellent condition, with not a horse or a man permanently the worse for the journey.

From various channels and in more decided tones come complaints against the Provost-Marshal of Fredericksburg, one Capt. Mansfield. We are assured on excellent authority, that within the last two or three days, not less than twenty loads of boots and shoes, salt and other articles of prime necessity to the Rebels have been taken from Fredericksburg to Richmond, under the very nose of the Provost-Marshal. The mail goes regularly, and papers are received daily, and even the Rebels are heard to remark among themselves, that the Provost-Marshal is "rather slack."

The Rebels of Fredericksburg were proposing to celebrate the victory of Bull Run to-day. Some of the Brooklyn 14th boys, who were present at the battle, and have some old scores to wipe out, were anxious to cross the river and be present at the festivities.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA, Washington, Monday, July 21, 1862.

SIR: The cavalry expedition I directed General King to send out on the 19th has returned. They left Fredericksburg at 7 p. m. on the 19th, and after a forced march during the night, made a descent at daylight in the morning upon the Virginia Central Railroad at Beaver Dam Creek, twelve miles west of Hanover Junction, and forty miles from Richmond. They destroyed the railroad and telegraph line for several miles, burned up the depot, which contained 40,000 rounds of musket ammunition, 100 barrels of flour, and much other valuable property, and brought in a captain in charge as a prisoner.

The whole country was thrown into a great state of alarm. One private was wounded on our side. The cavalry marched eighty miles in thirty hours. The affair was most successful, and reflects high credit upon the commanding officer and his troops. As soon as full particulars are received, I will transmit to you the name of the commanding officer of the troops engaged.

THE FIELD OF GEN. POPE'S OPERATIONS.



SCALE OF MILES. 0 10 20 30 40

The above map presents a view of Central Virginia, in which the forces under Major-Gen. Banks are now occupied. The brilliant and successful dash upon the Central Railroad, at Beaver Dam, only 40 miles from Richmond, and the destruction of miles of track, a large depot, ammunition, flour, &c., by a

portion of the Harris Cavalry, is almost romantic in its details. Gen. Hatch's raid toward Gordonsville and Charlottesville may also be traced to the northwest of the Beaver Dam. The forces under Gen. Sigel were lately along the foot of the Blue Ridge, west of Warrenton. The General Headquarters

was at Warrenton Junction, where Gen. Pope is soon to be in person. There are rumors that Stonewall Jackson is west of Charlottesville with a large force. If he is in that vicinity, he is nearly on the track over which he retreated from the Shenandoah Valley.

Richards O'Gorman, esq., and, probably, Generals Shields, Sweeney, and others.

The Committee adjourned, to meet at the Astor House, to-day, at 4 o'clock p. m.

METROPOLITAN GUARD.

The military organization which has just been commenced in this city under the auspices of the Police Department has been named "The Metropolitan Guard," and promises to be completely successful. The patrolmen and officials have been actively engaged for three or four days in procuring recruits. Nearly seventy men have been sworn into the service, and additions are hourly made.

The headquarters of the Metropolitan Guard are at the old station of the Seventh Ward Police, near the foot of Government street. The police have been removed to the new house recently completed in Cherry street, and the Government-street building is now devoted exclusively to the purposes of a rendezvous for the recruits. Here they are brought by the officers, their names registered, preliminary examination had, and they are thence taken to the White-street office for medical inspection and mustering into the service. Upon the certificate there given them, requisitions for uniforms and other necessary supplies are made, and the raw recruit appears in the garb of a soldier.

The rendezvous is at present used as the barracks of the Police regiment, its quarters and drill room. As a market is situated under the building, but little trouble is experienced in obtaining subsistence supplies. The rooms are sufficiently large for the accommodation of at least 100 men. The upper apartment is devoted to drilling purposes, and the men who are uniformed have already attained much proficiency. Among them is one individual who measures six feet and three inches in height.

The prospects of the Metropolitan Guard are excellent. The efforts of the Commissioners, including the offer of Mr. Bowen of premiums to the members of the department who shall be most successful in recruiting, and the evident favor with which the police authorities will regard the members of the force who shall prove most efficient in this work, and the gratuity which exists that the regiment will be placed in the field fully provided for and prepared for honorable service, cannot fail to make the movement a popular and successful one.

The facilities for recruiting are such as are enjoyed by no other organization. Every Station-House in the city is a recruiting office, the 1,800 to 2,000 members of the department are recruiting officers of a class superior to many of those engaged in this service. To-morrow the volunteers of the police regiment will be removed to Riker's Island, which has been designated as the permanent encampment, while organizing of the Metropolitan Guard, whether it consist of but a single regiment or of a brigade.

COL. ENRIGHT.—Col. Enright of the 36th New-York Volunteers wishes us to state that he was discharged from present service for the purpose of raising an Irish brigade in this State, and he is now here for that purpose.

HONORABLE REMOVAL.—A rumor was brought here yesterday by several persons that Maj. Jordan and his command, who were captured by the guerrillas at Tompkinsville, were subsequently shot by their barbarous captors. We earnestly hope that this rumor may prove unfounded. Low as our opinion is of guerrilla humanity, we trust it has not inaugurated such a work as this. If it be true, fearful will be the retribution.

THE IRISH BRIGADE.

The Executive Committee of the Irish Brigade met yesterday, for the purpose of devising means for filling up the ranks in the various regiments of Gen. Meagher's brigade. Daniel Devlin, esq., president, and John Savage, esq., was elected permanent Secretary.

On motion of Samuel Sloan, esq., the following resolution was adopted:

That in response to the call of the President of the United States for additional soldiers, a meeting of Irish adopted citizens, and others of Irish origin, resident in New-York and vicinity, be called on Friday evening, the 25th inst., at the Cooper Institute, for the special purpose of filling up the ranks of the Irish Brigade.

The following gentlemen were appointed the Committee of Arrangements: Saml Sloan, Richard Bell, John Savage, Chas. P. Daly, D. Devlin.

The speakers will be: Gen. Meagher, Judge Daly,

FROM GENERAL McCLELLAN'S ARMY.

Return of a Flag of Truce with Sick and Wounded.

Demand for United States Treasury Notes in Richmond.

Shocking Treatment of Union Prisoners.

IMPATIENCE OF THE ARMY.

LESS SPADES AND MORE MUSKETS DEMANDED

Lists of Deaths, and Sick and Wounded

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING, JAMES RIVER, Va., Sunday morning, July 20, 1862.

The steamer Louisiana, which went up the river under a flag of truce on the afternoon of Friday, for some of our sick and wounded men, came down yesterday morning. She has 75 sick and 354 wounded on board; among the latter are a good many of our officers. When her arrival here was announced at Headquarters, Gen. McClellan rode down and went on board, where he spent some time conversing with the officers. The Louisiana went further up the James River than any other of our flag-of-truce boats. This was, indeed, a humane consideration on behalf of our wounded, who would otherwise have had to be conveyed in ambulances over the very roughest kind of roads for a considerable distance. Dr. McKim informs me that the Rebel officers were very courteous to them. They lay along-side a landing at the river side all night, and were visited by a great number of the Confederates of all grades, from generals down to privates. When the boat arrived here yesterday and anchored in the stream, the crowds of our own officers who wanted to board her, to see their returned friends, was so great that guards had to be placed all over the boat, and no one was allowed on board without a pass.

I conversed with many of our officers who came down, and they all agreed in saying that they were as well treated as they could be, but there were many things, such as medicines and clothing, which were indispensable to them, and which they could not get, as the Rebels had none for themselves. When our sick and wounded men were being conveyed in ambulances to the boat came in sight of the Star-Spangled banner which so gracefully waved over the noble Louisiana, and they rose up on their knees and shouted a hurrah for the old flag, and their eyes filled with tears of joy at the glad sight of the dear emblem of their devotion.

I was informed on the most trustworthy authority that many of the citizens of Richmond, including some of the lieut. officers, came round through the hospitals regularly every day, asking our men if they wanted to sell United States Treasury Notes. For a \$5 Treasury Note they gave \$7 Confederate money. Many of our men availed themselves of this opportunity, and with their Confederate money purchased at the rate of \$3, coffee \$3 50, and sugar \$1 per pound.

I send you a Richmond paper of the 17th inst. I am sorry I cannot send you a list of the men brought down. The only list that was copied was sent to headquarters. What they want it for I do not know, but I should think the friends of the men and the country at large should have a copy. Dr. McKim said that the publication of the list, a week sooner or later, made little difference, but I told the doctor "I could not see it." Quiet reigns along our lines. I met Col. Rusk of Gen. McClellan's staff, yesterday. He was traveling round among our New-York troops. He reports the regiments in very good condition. Some of them are very short of men, but what is left are very efficient.

There was no sailing yesterday along the river, but everything that goes up or down has to be conveyed by the gunboats.

The John Tucker is running on the Mail line between this point and the Fort, as the Nellie Baker was disabled some few days ago. Any amount of authors and civilians, peddlars and hawkers have arrived at this place during the last two or three days. I wonder if they had papers from the Secretary of War? A poor contraband was hauled alive day before yesterday by a portion of the river bank sinking down on him where he was sitting close to the mud boat landing.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

HARRISON'S LANDING, Sunday Morning, July 20, 1862.

The Louisiana came down the river yesterday with about 400 sick and wounded, released by the Rebel authorities. Another correspondent will furnish you with the particulars of the trip, and a list of those on board.

For the following interesting facts and for the appended list I am indebted to Dr. W. H. White of Wilmington, Del., Brigadier-General on Martin's staff, who, with other surgeons, voluntarily remained with our wounded on the field of Guinea's Mill, and was ordered by the Confederate authorities to take charge of all the sick and wounded left on the east side of the Chickahominy.

The day after the battle, the whole Rebel force that participated in it moved back up the Chickahominy, with the evident design of crossing at the nearest available point. The movement was great haste, as though they were fearful we would strike with our concentrated force immediately in front, while so large a proportion of their force should be cut off by the river.

The nearest road by our surgeons as hospitals during the engagement, were confined as such, under the same charge, during the two days occupied in gathering our wounded from the field. The surgeons who voluntarily remained, and were permitted to attend our men, were: Dr. White, Brigade surgeon, Martin's staff; Dr. Bentley, Brigade surgeon, Butterfield's staff; Dr. Palmer of the 2d Maine; Dr. Miller of the 23d Massachusetts; Dr. Prince of the 23d Massachusetts; Dr. Faulkner of the 3d New-York.

On Sunday, June 29, Dr. White found the bodies of Col. McLane and Major Nagree of the 34th Pennsylvania, and Capt. Ferguson of the 25th New-York, and had them buried in one grave. The labor of bringing in the wounded and burying the dead was very great, and the number of men detailed for the purpose inadequate. Notwithstanding the numbers of men detailed, however, it was found that those buried on the field were in excess of ours.

On Wednesday, 21st inst., they commenced moving the wounded to Richmond, some across the country, and others to Savage's Station, thence by railroad.

Dr. White had an interview with Gen. Winder, who, learning that the former was from a Slave State, fell into a passion, and expressed a desire to hang every Marylander or Delawarean who should be found fighting with the "Federals." Congressman Crisfield of Maryland was an object of his particular wrath.

At length, the Doctor was taken, under guard, to one of the large tobacco warehouses described in Mr. Ely's book, and told he might attend on the crowded inmates, but since his instruments and medicines had been taken from him, little could be done.

With him were Doctors Bentley, Palmer, Prince, and Faulkner. Dr. Bentley is the ranking officer, but Dr. White was ordered to take charge, and the others assiduously aided him. He especially commends Dr. Palmer, surgeon of the 2d Maine, who labored with skill and devotion night and day.

Nearly every house in the city is either a hospital for their own men, or a prison-hospital for ours. Our men, to the number of about thirty, and partly shamefully, partly from sheer necessity, and partly owing to the numbers needing care. Think of 300 confined in a small room, until there were 17 corpses. And worse than this is told me. Every one that came down on the Louisiana complained of starvation; they had paid 25 cents a piece for potatoes and tomatoes, and could not obtain a supply; they had paid 25 cents, silver, for a single canteen of water; one officer had bought \$30 worth at that price, for distribution among those suffering—suffering the sore mouths of the damned.

Capt. W. P. Chambliss of the 5th Cavalry (regardless of six days on the battle-field, his wounds undressed, and then paid a farmer \$100 to take him to Richmond. It is doubtful whether he will recover.

Dr. White at once rejoined his brigade, and

See Eighth Page.